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TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1948.

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No Free Trading In Tin

Stock Exchange Rumour Denied

London, Jan. 6.—A spokesman for the Ministry of Supply today quashed stock exchange rumours of a possible re-opening of the London metal market to allow free trading in the tin and some other metals.

He said the Ministry held the idea that free trading would be welcome but it could not be indulged in with present currency restrictions all over the world.

With regards to tin particularly, he said, a free market would be almost impossible to operate because Britain and the colonies are committed to the allocations scheme handled by the International Tin Committee in Washington.

DIVERSE OPINIONS

He explained that the Ministry felt the re-opening of free trade would only lead, in the present circumstances, to speculations and hoarding practices.

The London Evening News reported earlier that the strong divergence of opinion regarding the recently fixed tin prices was reviving talk of "free" markets and the possibility of the London metal market re-opening this year.

It cited similar difficulties to those mentioned by the spokesman of the Supply Ministry, added "in the event of tin production expanding sufficiently to make a more balanced market, however, it is probable that the other difficulties could be overcome. So 1948 may see London metal markets start again with dealings at least in this metal."—Associated Press.

SHAI UTILITY CHARGES UP

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—To keep up with the inflationary spiral, all public utility companies in Shanghai this morning announced increased rates.

It was stated that in future rates will be based on automatic formulae approved by the National Economic Council in Nanking.

Under these formulae electricity rates are calculated according to three factors—fuel costs, metal index and living index; water rates are calculated according to fuel, electricity, foreign exchange and the living index; telephone rates are calculated according to the metal index and the living index and the rates are calculated according to fuel, foreign exchange and the living index.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Military Property

THE General Officer Commanding presented an unusually interesting report to the Press yesterday, the most arresting points being: (1) the future garrison will comprise four major units, plus staff and administrative services; (2) the GOC is prepared to recommend the transfer of Murray and Whitfield barracks, making these areas available for civilian use, providing the barracks are rebuilt at no cost to the War Office; (3) deregulation of property has been steadily maintained, and that from October 1946 until the end of 1947, 372 domestic premises had been handed back, including 36 houses and 338 flats; (4) that although, in the words of General Erskine, "prostitutes are ten a penny and brothel keepers are lined five bob," the incidence of VD is relatively light. The GOC's reference to the Murray and Whitfield barracks sites merits attention, if only because it is the first official intimation that the military authorities are willing to surrender some of the most desirable sites in the Colony. General Erskine lays down two conditions—alternative sites and expenditure to be met locally. The first condition is reasonable; the second, not so desirable. The argument is that the British taxpayers should not be expected to foot the bill for building new barracks. But why should the Hongkong taxpayers have to? In the first place the several choice

Planes For China

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 5.—Owners of the Canadian freighter, Islandside, said today that the vessel would sail for China on Friday with six Mosquito aircraft and 650 tons of ammunition for the Chinese government.

The owners said the sailing date was set after members of the Canadian Seamen's Union had decided to man the vessel.

Earlier the crew had walked off the Islandside, protesting the shipment of surplus Canadian war material to China.

Mr E. C. Meade, East Coast vice president of the CSU, said the crewmen were sailing under protest.—United Press.

WHY BOAC LOST £8 MILLION

London, Jan. 6.—The British Overseas Airways Corporation lost £8,070,844 during the year ending March 31, 1947, it was announced here today.

The loss will be a considerable burden for the taxpayer, according to the annual report of the Corporation, one of Britain's three main State-controlled air services.

The report followed the announcement of the loss of £2,000,000 by the British European Airways. It said that the main causes of the deficit were the multiplicity of the types of uneconomical aircraft which the Corporation had used, the delay in the delivery of the "Tudor" aircraft and the consequent changes in plans, "with their financial repercussions."

"An outstanding reason for the losses is that with the present types of aircraft, even with a high load factor, receipts barely cover direct operating costs," the report said. Heavy deficits would inevitably continue until the Corporation had aircraft and the facilities to make it "financially self-supporting" in a highly competitive international business.

The report said the Corporation had "a good record of safety" over its 276,000,000 passenger miles for the year.

The loss represents a little more than £60 a passenger.—Reuter.

FLOOD DAMAGE

Paris, Jan. 5.—An estimated 1,117,000,000 francs damage and five deaths were caused by the present floods in Eastern France, it was announced today at a meeting of the General Council of the Moselle Department, which was most seriously affected by the floods.—Reuter.

SCHUMAN'S BIG POLITICAL VICTORY

Five Separate Votes Of Confidence

"SAVE THE FRANC" BILL

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman's, six-weeks old Coalition Government emerged victorious tonight in its struggle with the Communists and the extreme Right over the Cabinet's demand for approval of the "Save the Franc" bill, designed to raise 125,000 million francs by special levy.

After a day-long debate, the Government secured all five votes of confidence from the National Assembly, which rejected five amendments to the bill. The bill was adopted by 315 votes to 268.

M. Schuman had staked the existence of his "middle of the road" Government on the rejection of these five amendments to the bill, designed to check inflation and strengthen the franc. He asked for five expressions of confidence through the rejection of "even the consideration" of the amendments put forward on Saturday by the Communists and the extreme Rightwing.

These amendments, he said, would all tend materially to reduce the yield of the bill, already drafted by the Government after its original proposal to impose a levy bringing in 155,000 million francs had been bitterly contested in the Assembly.

Having thus far sought to meet the objections to various provisions of the bill, M. Schuman, who came on Saturday with a brisk fire from both flanks of the Assembly, was adamant in opposing any further major modifications.

The amendments involved exemptions from the special levy for various categories of merchants, industrialists, farmers and bombed-out citizens and other war victims.

HOW VOTING WENT

The first series of amendments was rejected by 308 votes to 272 and the second series by 308 votes to 271. On the third vote, the Government's majority narrowed again slightly to 309 to 277, to widen to 308 to 269 on the fourth vote. On the fifth vote, the figures were 307 to 274.

These gave majorities of 36, 37 and 32, 39 and 33 votes.

Bigger Army For Greece

National Guard To Be 100 Battalions

Athens, Jan. 5.—The United States and Greek Governments had agreed to the formation of a hundred battalions of the National Guard and a further increase of the Greek Army by 12,000 men, Mr Dwight Griswold, head of the United States Aid Mission to Greece, announced tonight.

The Mission is studying Greek Army requirements for mountain warfare, including artillery. Mr Griswold told M. Themistocles Sophoulis, the Greek Prime Minister, and M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Vice-Premier, tonight.

The Mission was providing \$500,000 additional help for the Greek Army and for refugees from the Epirus fighting area, he said.

STIFF FIGHTING

Stiff fighting was continuing today in the Konitsa area near the Albanian frontier, authoritative military sources stated in Athens tonight.

The guerrillas were said to be putting up a tenacious resistance round the Konitsa perimeter, although they were dislodged from their stronghold in nearby Lycomoros, Heliopolis.

All their attempts to recapture this position failed. Guerrilla activity was reported, but the fire was returned by Greek Government batteries supporting mop-up operations northwest of Konitsa. These sources stated. The Greek Air Force claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on the guerrillas, who were said to be leaving the heights around Borzani Bridge and withdrawing to the north. The western area of Konitsa was definitely cleared, it was claimed.—Reuter.

Bombs Kill & Wound Many

Jerusalem, Jan. 5.—The probable casualty toll in the Jewish bombing of Arab Higher Committee headquarters in Jaffa and the Semiramis Hotel in Jerusalem was officially set at 153 and officials feared it would go higher.

These are the official figures: Higher Committee headquarters, 18 known dead and 98 wounded. Semiramis Hotel, five known dead, 15 missing and 17 wounded.—United Press.

Jerusalem, Jan. 6.—Rescuers dug today into the debris of the Semiramis Hotel for 10 persons missing after the three-storey stone building was levelled by a bomb which, the police said, was planted by the Jewish underground. Three persons were known dead. Manuel Salazar Travesedo, acting Spanish Consul. Some 17 were injured.—Associated Press.

More Arms For Palestine Found In NY Warehouse

New York, Jan. 5.—The 65,000 pounds of TNT taken on Saturday from the Palestine-bound American freighter Excelsior lay in a lighter in New York Harbour today as the police found more military material in the warehouse from which the original shipment came.

Included in the new discoveries were mine detectors, walkie talkie sets and sawed off shotguns, as well as boxes of metal described by officials as of a type easily melted down to bullets.

The police were seeking two men connected with the warehouse, from which the explosives and other materials came and have questioned the owner of a lorry business, one of whose vehicles delivered the explosives to the Jersey City pier.

The United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, called in by the Customs Service, would make no statement, and the United States Coast Guard Service was equally silent.

Customs officials said explosives for export required special permits and must be properly labelled.

DENIES OWNERSHIP

The police wished to question Mr Julius Chender, the 27-year-old electrical engineer in connection with the ownership of the warehouse, but his parents said that he had been in Paris for the past two years.

Mr Chender was quoted today by correspondents of the American-owned National Broadcasting Company in Paris as denying that he owned such a warehouse or that he was engaged in shipping arms or ammunition to Palestine.

"I have been interested in the Palestine situation since I was a kid," he told a correspondent.

Mr Philip Aboers, believed to be acting manager of the firm occupying the warehouse building, was another person the police wished to question, but at his address it was learned that he had been away all weekend.

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Marines Sail For The Mediterranean

Morehead City, North Carolina, Jan. 5.—United States Marines estimated to be 800 to 1,000 strong, sailed for the Mediterranean today.

Virtual wartime secrecy was clamped on the operation. Marine watchers reported that they had full combat equipment, including tanks and guns.

The two transports loaded with Marines left a day ahead of the departure date mentioned in the Navy announcement last week. The Marines' mission, according to the announcement, was to reinforce the warship personnel in Italian and Greek waters, but they carried heavy weapons and other equipment usually used in land operations, including bulldozers. They rode to the docks in jeeps and trucks.

"These Marines are a lot soberer crowd than the last bunch that left here on manoeuvres," said a Marine City port officer. "They were pretty quiet when they went aboard. They did not take any blanks with them this time."

FOOD STRIKES IN RUHR THREATENED

Duesseldorf, Jan. 5.—Food strikes are threatened in many parts of the Ruhr this week after the announcement today of the week's rations—2,500 grammes of bread and 250 grammes of macaroni.

No meat or fat rations have been announced this week. Only a few people have been able to obtain their small meat or fat rations in the past few weeks.

Some 1,500 workers at the wagon railway building yards in the suburbs of Cologne stopped work today in protest against the food situation, the German news service in the United States Zone reported, and strike meetings were called in several factories in Duisburg today.

In Hamburg, employers and trade union leaders decided to appeal to striking dockers to return to work immediately, declaring that the strike was illegal and interfered with Germany's food supplies from overseas.

The workers' demands—a five-day guaranteed week, 30 per cent wage increase and special food and clothing allowances—were stated to be under discussion.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 casual workers stopped work at the Hamburg docks in what Port authorities described as a Communist-inspired strike.

The men were joined by workers from two shipping lines, the Aloman Line and the Hansa Line.—Reuter.

Calcutta Strike

Calcutta, Jan. 5.—A dozen persons were injured and 27 arrested in trouble stemming from a call for an all-day general strike, issued by the Communist-dominated Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress.

The police broke up attempts to set two trolley cars alight with home-made hand grenades. Strong police and military patrols were out, but most of the city was normal.

Union leaders called a one-day token strike to protest the continuation of wartime ordinance which allows arrest and detention with trial.

The essential services were excluded from the strike order, but most other establishments reported business as usual.—United Press.

The Central Bank Will Benefit

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—The implementation of certain provisions of the recent agreement signed between China and Hongkong should help to fill the coffers of the Central Bank, according to the commercial editor of the North China Daily News today.

The smuggling of exports via Hongkong will become much more difficult than before, he adds, and with the exchange control of China greatly strengthened through the recent arrangement a bigger amount of foreign exchange is expected to be handled by appointed banks which have often been sidestepped by all sorts of illegal manipulations.—Reuter.

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Truman To Address Congress Tomorrow

Washington, Jan. 5.—The White House told the United States in advance today that the President's "State of the Union" message to Congress would be "of extreme importance" and announced that he would deliver it in person at 6:30 p.m. GMT on Wednesday.

The message, calling for urgent action on the Marshall Plan and domestic inflation, would run to about 5,000 words and take 40 minutes to deliver.

White House sources said that President Truman would appeal to Congress in his election year session to drop partisan politics in tackling the most urgent problems confronting the nation.

WANTS SHORT DEBATE

Congress would open its session at 5 p.m. GMT tomorrow. The President was expected to appeal for a short debate in the forthcoming action on the Marshall Plan.

The Republicans, however, intend to hold "exhaustive" committee hearings and assert that it might not be possible to meet the March 31 deadline on the measure's passage, sought by the Administration.

Mr George Marshall, the American Secretary of State, had a conference with President Truman at the White House today after his return from a fortnight's holiday.

It is understood that the chief subject of their discussion was the President's message to Congress on the Marshall Plan.—Reuter.

DOLLARS FOR CHINA

Washington, Jan. 6.—More dollars for further American aid to China is one of the major issues certain of congressional action after the legislators reconvene tomorrow.

The State Department is working on a new China aid plan. It is expected to call for a minimum of several hundred million dollars.

What it will be and how it will be administered remain to be decided.

It is possible it may be made part of the European recovery programme already before Congress. Present indications, however, are that it will be a separate plan covering the next year and one half and possibly longer.

Further aid to China is looked upon as a difficult problem here, aside from the purely monetary aspects.—Associated Press.

OBJECTIVE NOT QUITE REACHED

London, Jan. 5.—British miners came within 300,000 tons of reaching their output target of 200,000,000 tons for 1947, according to provisional figures announced tonight.

They mined a total of 197,700,000 tons. Mr Hugh Galskell, the Minister of Fuel and Power, declared tonight that there would be disappointment that the target had not been reached but "we were very, very near."

The provisional figures of last week's output showed that miners dug out 3,100,000 tons against the 3,400,000 tons needed to hit the target.

New Year holiday absenteeism was largely responsible for last week's abnormally low output. Three of the eight major coalfields had holidays of varying length. In other fields, the miners took time off unofficially. Some Yorkshire collieries could not open.

Although they did not hit the target, the miners who have been making an overtime sport since autumn, easily beat their previous output, which was 191,790,000 tons.—Reuter.

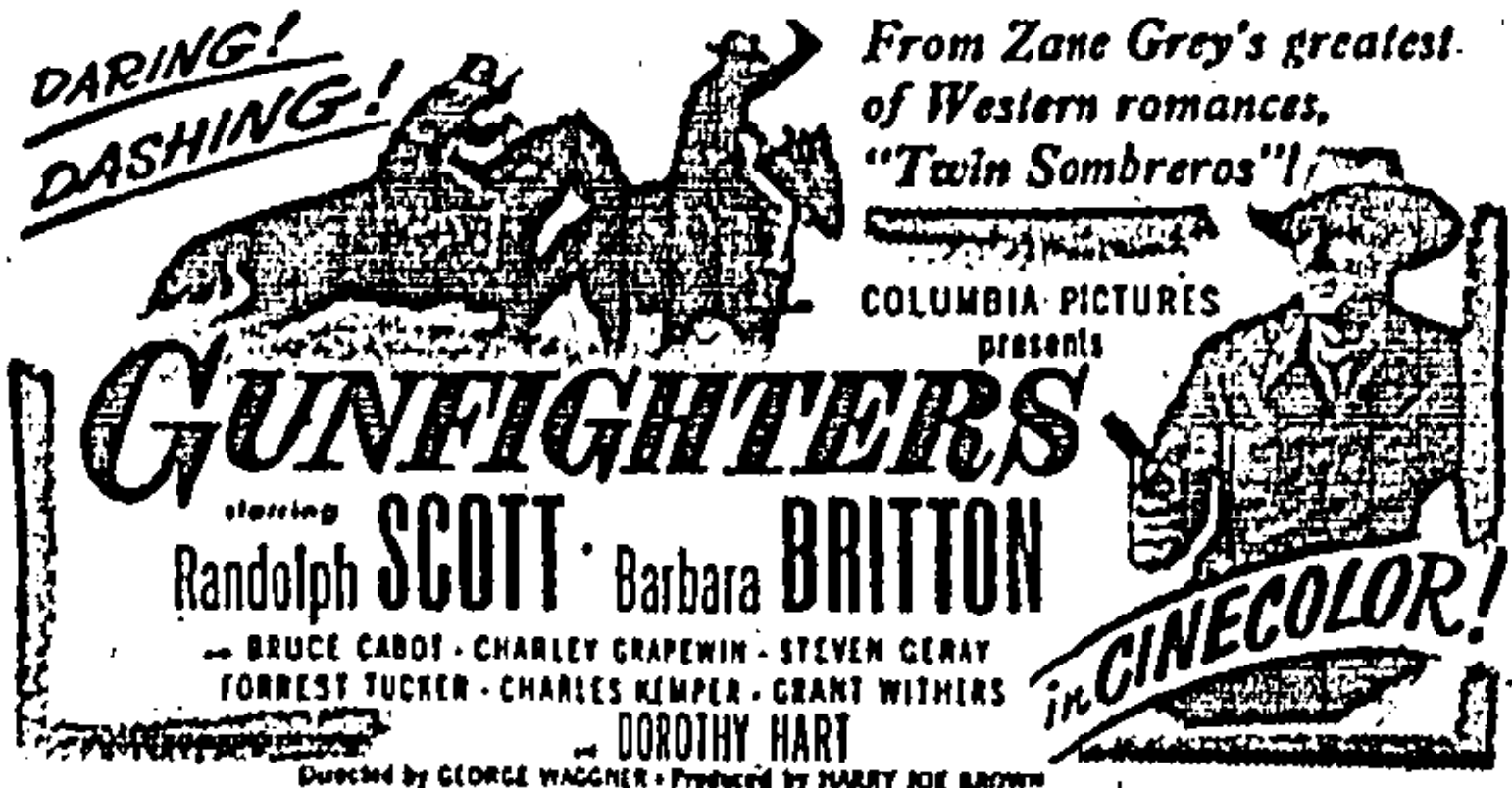
SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

● ALSO LATEST METRO-NEWS ●

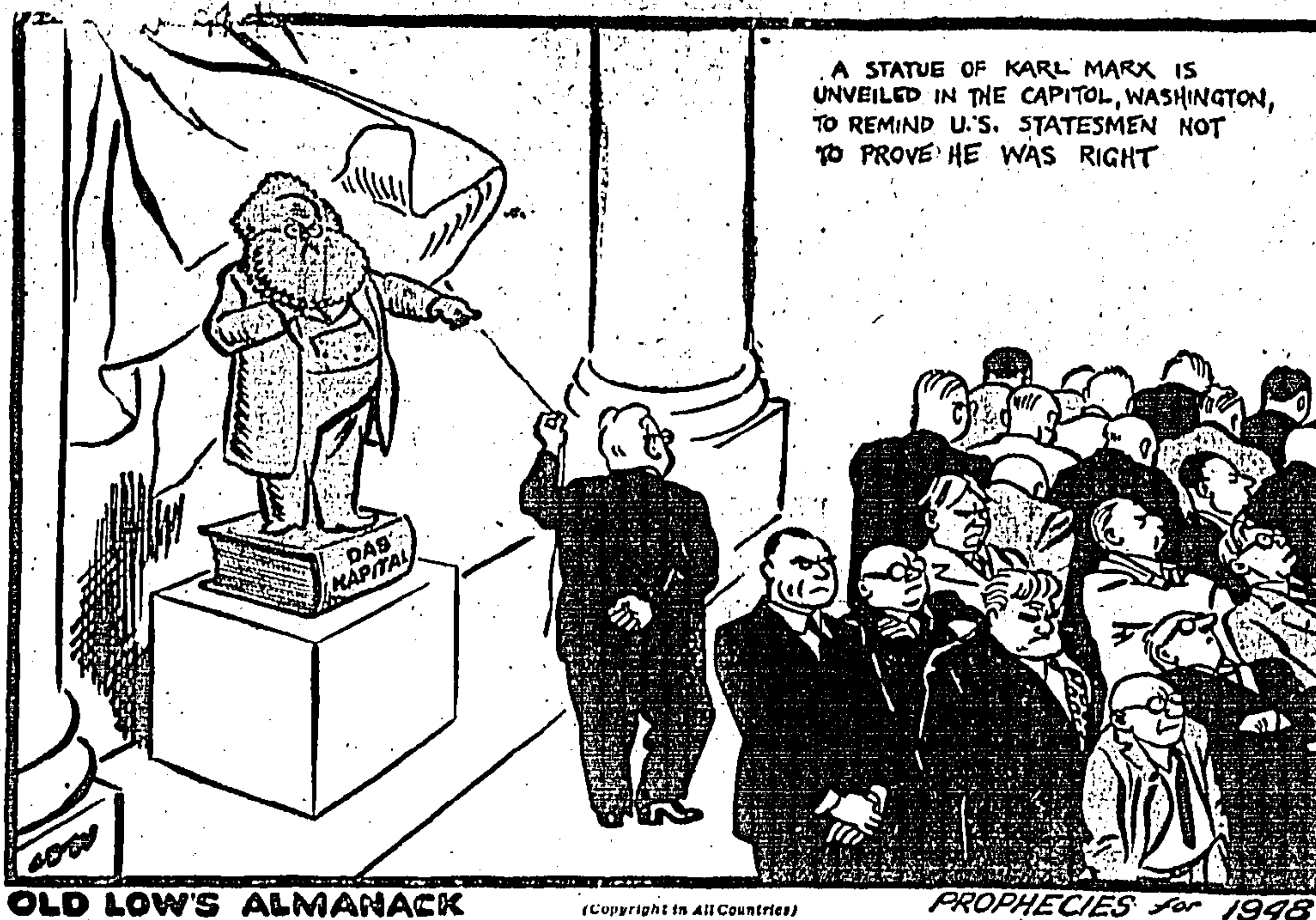
— NEXT CHANGE —

*She's That Scandalous
London Redhead Who Made
Love History!*

All England whispered about
the glamorous gutter-snipe who
made a career out of love—and
became history's most indis-
creet Duchess.

**ORIENTAL**FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.20—9.20 P.M.
A THRILL SWEPT STORY OF OUTLAWRY!

Commencing To-Morrow: "YELLOW CANARY"

HELD
OVER
TO-DAY**MAJESTIC**AT 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.NEXT CHANGE
AT THE**LEE THEATRE**

OLD LOW'S ALMANACK

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PROPHECIES for 1948

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN

Let us have more trade and less loose talk

by

JOHN GORDON

PRAISE the Government for the sound sense it has shown in resuming trade talks with Soviet Russia, and the speed with which its negotiators have reached agreement in principle.

Let us hope with all our hearts that the agreement in principle will become as swiftly an agreement in fact.

And let us resolve that this is only a beginning; that we want, and intend if it can be done, to see our trade with Russia swell far beyond the pre-war figures.

There are three sound reasons for that:—

1 We need desperately many things Russia can give us; wheat for our bread, dairy produce for our tables, leather for our boots, timber for our houses, sleepers for our worn-out railways.

2 Russia needs just as desperately many things we can give her with advantage to our industry, machinery of all kinds to enable her to increase her productivity, nickel, tin, and copper, of which the British Empire has such a profusion, raw wool, and above all raw rubber, of which plenty is available now that the United States has succeeded at Geneva in shutting us out of her home market.

3 At a time of great and stubborn political difficulties with Russia, trade may well be the solvent that will save the peace of the world.

WAR TALK

Don't encourage it

There is too much loose talk in the world about the menace of Russia, just as there is too much dangerous propaganda in Russia about the peril of the Western democracies.

Too many people, especially in the United States, talk about the inevitability of war. It is the sort of talk that makes war inevitable. We in Britain should not accept it or encourage it.

We are the natural allies of the American people. Our conception of democracy and freedom is theirs.

We speak the same speech, we think much the same

thoughts, and by and large we live the same life.

At no time, and under no circumstances, can we ever imagine ourselves on opposite sides in war.

But we must also remember this. We British are a great and independent people.

We have a magnificent record of achievement, a proud tradition, and an unparalleled history.

Our economy may be creaking and groaning under the strain of a colossal war—during which for one year we must remember we stood alone between the civilised world and the barbarism of Nazism—but we are not broken.

GOING UP

Our place in world

We are rising—and we shall rise. We may never again be as dominant in the world as we were in the 19th century, when we were the greatest trading and manufacturing nation.

But we intend to remain one of the Great Powers. And it would be perilous folly on our part if we permitted any other nation, however close and friendly we may be with it, to shape our policy and decide our destiny.

We are the natural bridge between the Old World and the New, between Communist Russia and capitalist America.

America is finding political problems with Russia extremely difficult. So are we.

We blame the Russians—maybe rightly.

But we must not forget that they are a people whose thoughts are poles apart from our own.

Their conception of life is almost as different as life on another planet.

But Russia's way of life is her own business, and no concern of ours.

We have no more right to impose our system on her than she has to impose hers on us.

That difference in outlook is at the root of most of our political troubles with Russia. She distrusts and fears us. We are equally distrustful, if not quite so much afraid.

If all political relationships between us were to break down the disaster to the world would be incalculable.

But it is abundantly clear that ploughing the fields of politics alone is not likely to reap us a very rich harvest.

TRY TRADE

A method of approach

Isn't it wise, therefore, to let our political associations hang by a tenuous thread and try the approach of trade?

Through increasing trade we can come to understand each other better.

From talks on trade, once we begin to trust each other a little more and fear each other a little less, we may well make an advance to co-operation in the wider field of world restoration.

And we can keep shining like a star of hope above us the greatest ideal for which man can strive—a world in which all men live in amity, through which all men move safely and freely, and in which war becomes an outlawed relic of barbarism.

Just think what trade with Russia means to us today. Before the war these were the main things we bought from Russia:—

DAIRY PRODUCE.
BARLEY (£1,195,000 in a year).
WHEAT (£2,104,000).
HIDES AND SKINS (£3,338,000).
FLAX—now very much needed here— (£1,532,000).
SOFT WOOD, in which we have now a famine (£7,303,000).

PIT PROPS, in very short supply (£1,893,000).
SLEEPERS, for which our railways are crying out (£289,000).
PETROL (£1,018,000).

We sold to Russia in return:—
Machinery (£2,338,000).
Iron and steel manufactures.
Nickel, tin, lead, and copper.
Tea (£533,000).
Raw rubber, of which we have now a great supply available (£2,818,000).
Raw wool, of which we also have plenty (£2,113,000).

TRY HARD

Worth the effort

In addition we did a large trade in new days with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, now incorporated in Soviet Russia.

We bought £1,580,000 worth of butter from Latvia in 1939, and sold her in return coal, wool, cotton, and even herrings.

Lithuania sent us £1,208,000 worth of butter, £1,331,000 of bacon, and much timber.

Isn't it worth a great effort to get that food back on our much-needed houses?

Russia wants from us machinery, electrical equipment, steel rails, locomotives, and sawmill equipment.

Our production of these goods is now near the highest figures ever reached.

So let us give the trade agreement a great welcome.

Let us shake hands with the Russian people on it. And let us determine that once our hands are clasped they keep clasped.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE Moonbeam is safe—but not anywhere near the moon. Wagging Parva villagers, armed with picks, spades, levers, ropes and mattocks (Yes, mattocks. Why not?), followed the hole in the sand until it disappeared under the rock.

Levering up the rock, they found the rocket wedged deep down in the sand. All the members of the expedition were safe, but somewhat confused. Dr. Strabismus (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht, emerged first, wearing only the rim of his straw hat. He said that the rocket had dashed straight into the ground, and that it was his opinion that something had gone wrong. Professor Dendergast and Mr. Ray Hoplite supported this theory. Sir Archer Tatham and Professor Alban Trowie were non-committal. The five experts are to examine the rocket on the spot, to find out what happened.

He took it well

THE Doctor's first words on emerging were: "Tell me, good people,

what shore is this, for I see by your clothing that we are still on the earth." He was told it was Wagging Magna, hard by Wagging Parva. "Ah," he said calmly, "I had feared it might be Worthing again."

Greedy

DEAR Miss Slopconer, The Mayor asks me to say that his official request, supported by the entire Council of Sopping Overcote, was for an official photograph to be hung in the Town Hall, between the photograph of Blucher at Waterloo and Mr. Syke's portrait of Alderman Glass. It should, of course, bear a formal inscription, if any. But, in addition, the Mayor would adore to have a more unconventional picture of you, with a message for his eyes alone, as it were.

Yours truly,
H. FAGGOT, Town Clerk.

Epitaph

Here lies the best chief in the jungle; Something fell on his head with a bang. And they found 'twas his latest conception. Bombe surprise meringueoutang.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

By "Cross-Bencher"

LONDON.

MR HAROLD WILSON, the 31-year-old President of the Board of Trade, lunched with his attractive wife in the public dining-room at Westminster.

They looked happy, and no wonder. They are young, and he was about to announce to the House that he had come to an agreement on Anglo-Russian trade in Moscow.

There may be difficulties in the details, but Mr Wilson's achievement is the first good thing to come out of the East for a very long time.

Slap-happy

THERE is another Minister who looks happy now. Mr Emanuel Shinwell has not a frown on his brow.

"I always said we would get the coal," is his theme song.

It is said that Mr Attlee has asked the Secretary of State for War to ration his speeches. Mr Shinwell does not mind. He believes that coal will speak louder than words—even his.

But it will be hard on the misreporters, who, according to Mr Shinwell, never got him right.

On committees

THE House of Commons is right to hold an inquiry into the Budget leakage that brought down Mr Dalton.

Not to have done so would have encouraged rumours, speculations, and canards.

But why so many lawyers on the committee? More than half are practising or former practising barristers or solicitors.

When Parliament sets up a committee it should ensure in its composition that it is representative of the House as a whole.

The small Committee of Privileges which questioned Mr Garry Allighan included the Attorney-General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., Mr Clem Davies, K.C., Mr J. S. C. Reid, K.C., and Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, K.C., former Attorney-General and triumphant British prosecutor at Nuremberg.

They were scrupulously fair. They were also efficient.

Nevertheless, any witness, though innocent may not need an advocate, might, if confronted with such a battery of big legal guns, feel happier if he could bring his own lawyer with him or if there were fewer lawyers to face.

The value of the "amateur" or "jurymen" element in committees should always be considered.

See the world, charge the country

THE ordinary citizen cannot spend his money on travelling abroad.

But he has a great consolation. He can spend it on sending M.P.s abroad.

This Parliament has been notable for its patronage, but of all its forms that of members travelling at the taxpayers' expense is the most deplorable.

Twenty thousand pounds has gone on this. Some M.P.s openly boast at the distance they have travelled without putting their hands in their pockets.

It is good for M.P.s to see the world, but it is good for the world to see some of our M.P.s.

Especially when the British taxpayer foots the bill.

Falstaff paints

POLITICIANS often seek relaxation in painting. The latest recruit is Mr Walter Fletcher, Tory M.P. for Bury.

He has recently held a successful one-man show of his pictures.

He paints well. Not so well as Mr Churchill, but far better than Hitler did.

Mr Fletcher, a man of Falstaffian girth, has considerable wit.

He knows more about the Far East than any other M.P., and this knowledge was of great service to the country during the war.

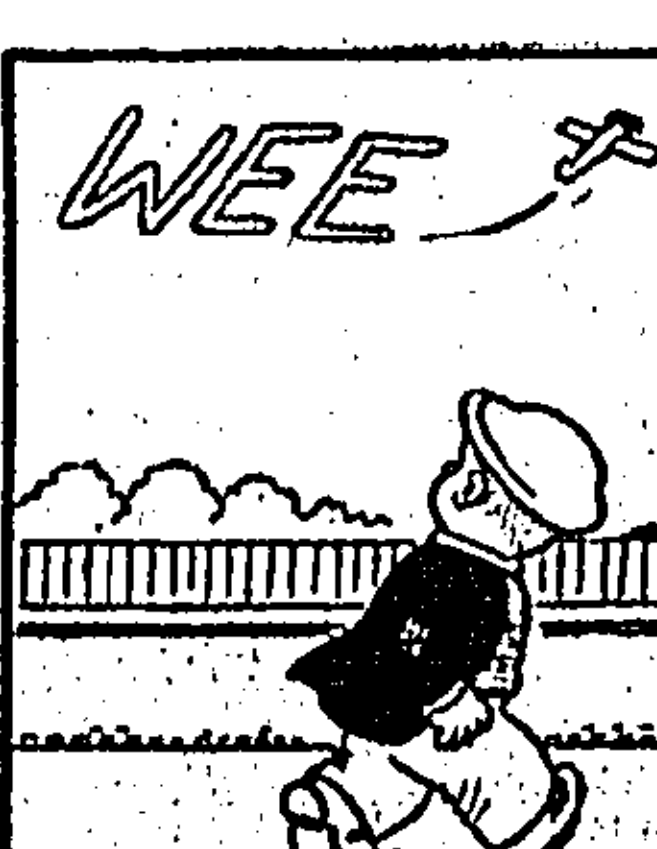
He also talks many languages, and is an expert in finance.

In every way Mr Fletcher can be described as an all-round man.

NANCY Air Pocket



WEE



SAFETY WEEK



By Ernie Bushmiller



SECOND INSTALMENT OF A NEW PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

Bob Hope, Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard received telephone calls about Catherine Brown, who was coming to Hollywood to try to become a movie star.



Mr O'Connell, the studio head, was visiting Gail Russell on a movie set prior to Catherine's arrival. It was he who managed the Sheridan Square Theatre when the baby Catherine was left on a movie seat. He determined to take personal interest in the Variety Club's award when she reached

Hollywood. Olga San Juan, who learned that Catherine had received a room at the Hollywood Club under the stage name of Amber La Vonne, used that name herself and got the room. Olga is shown above with Director George Mar-

shall, who directs the picture and also plays a role in the film. When Catherine (played by Mary Hatcher) arrives, she has no room! The girls are shown above as they rehearse the scene for Marshall. (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds discusses the longer Hemline among other things.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—What do you think about the longer skirts? Must we?—GLADYS."

No, not unless you want to! But, the longer skirt looks new and

everyone likes a New look. I would get the new dresses and suits but this doesn't mean that you can't, with perfect taste, also wear what you now have. This is a period of change and everyone will, until fashion settles into a trend, wear what they have and what they like!

"Dear Lois Leeds—Can I wear one of the new hooded raincoats to work, even on nice days?—SAL."

Yes, because the new materials in raincoats are so beautiful that they can be worn at any time and are a wise investment for a business girl.

"Dear Lois Leeds—My throat is very ugly, my skin dry. I am 36. Should I look so awful? MOLLY."

No. Perhaps you have neglected yourself. Use throat cream and warmed oil, plus makeup.

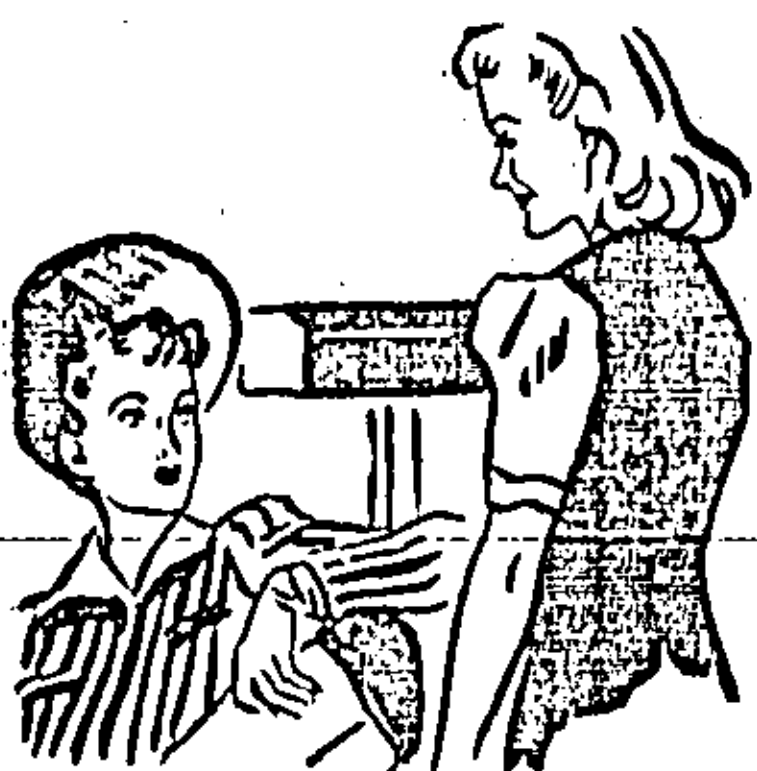
"Dear Lois Leeds—My pores are so coarse. Can I do something about this?—LIL S."

Yes, easily. Watch your diet, add more fruit juice and vegetables and scrub your skin with soap and water several times a day. Rinse with clear, cold water and use witch hazel or skin freshener. At night apply a light layer of pore cream.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Does using any kind of mascara break the eyelashes?—SUE?"

I have not found that they do and I have used and experimented with many. If your lashes break easily, use an eyelash cream, and it would be wise to have a doctor examine your eyes.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Have you a too-prominent nose? If so, never use rouge too close to the nose. Never draw your hair back tight from the forehead. On your nose use a foundation which matches your natural skin tone and use a lighter shade on the rest of the face and on the throat. Have your small eyes? Make them appear larger by arching the eyebrows just a trifle lower than usual. Apply mascara to only one-half of the outer eyelashes.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We'll have to get up earlier to get the children ready or we're going to be late for school ourselves!"

Yorkshire Newsletter:

FORMER POW TO OPPOSE CLEM ATTLEE'S SEAT

By B. C. DUNTHORNE

A Yorkshireman is to oppose Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, at the next General Election. He is Mr Ian McLean, a 33-year-old ex-prisoner of war who escaped from a prison camp in Germany. As a boy he won a scholarship to King's School, Pontefract. He has worked in London for a produce merchant, and is now a journalist. Mr McLean will contest Limehouse as a Conservative.

Another Yorkshireman who is tackling a big job in London is Mr C. D. Wilson, Sheffield-born manager of the famous Pioneer Health Centre, in Peckham. The Centre is engaged on health research rather than social work, with perfect health in the family unit as the ideal. It has carried on for 20 years, and its bank overdraft has been gradually increasing.

Now, however, it is felt that this state of affairs can no longer be tolerated. For this reason Mr Wilson and others connected with the centre want to raise £100,000 in six months. Unless they can do this, the Centre may have to go out of existence.

Leeds University Council has nominated Mr Charles Richard Morris, headmaster of King Edwards School, Birmingham, for the vice-Chancellorship in succession to Dr B. Mount Jones, who is to retire in 1948.

Mr Morris went with Mr Churchill to America soon after Pearl

Harbour to negotiate with the Americans. He had much to do with Lease-Lend matters while holding high-ranking appointments in the Ministry of Supply and Ministry of Production. His father was formerly Inspector of Schools for North Riding.

Lord Halifax, one of the best known Yorkshiremen of his time, has been elected Chancellor of Sheffield University in succession to the late Lord Harewood.

Hall-Whyte Bout

Henry Hall, the Sheffield welterweight, who wants to fight Roderick for the British title, had a quick response to his filing a claim with the Boxing Board of Control to meet Roderick. The Board have paired him with Willie Whyte, the Scottish champion, in one of the eliminator contests to see who shall meet Roderick.

Sheffield Corporation Estate Department is now getting revenue of £150,000 a year from property it owns in the city.

Jacombelli's Restaurant in Boar Lane, Leeds, one of the most popular establishments of its kind in the North, is to be offered for sale as a going concern. It was established many years ago by Mr Toni Jacombelli, and changed hands in 1944, when it was bought by a Leeds syndicate.

Works Extensions

After waiting for six months, the International Company of Great Britain have been informed that they can proceed with extensions to their works at Doncaster. When the extensions are completed, they will have an additional 104,000 square feet of floor space on which they aim to turn out 2,500 tractors a year. They will have double the space they occupy on the Wheatley Estate.

While they have been waiting for the permission of the Ministry of Works to proceed with the extensions, the firm ploughed the grounds and sowed crops on it for experimental purposes.

Bradford City football team, which went to Bournemouth for the Cup Tie, had with them Policeman Sgt F. C. Dewhurst of Bradford City Police, as photographer of the force. He made a movie camera record of the City's long journey and of the match.

Bread Baked In Five Minutes

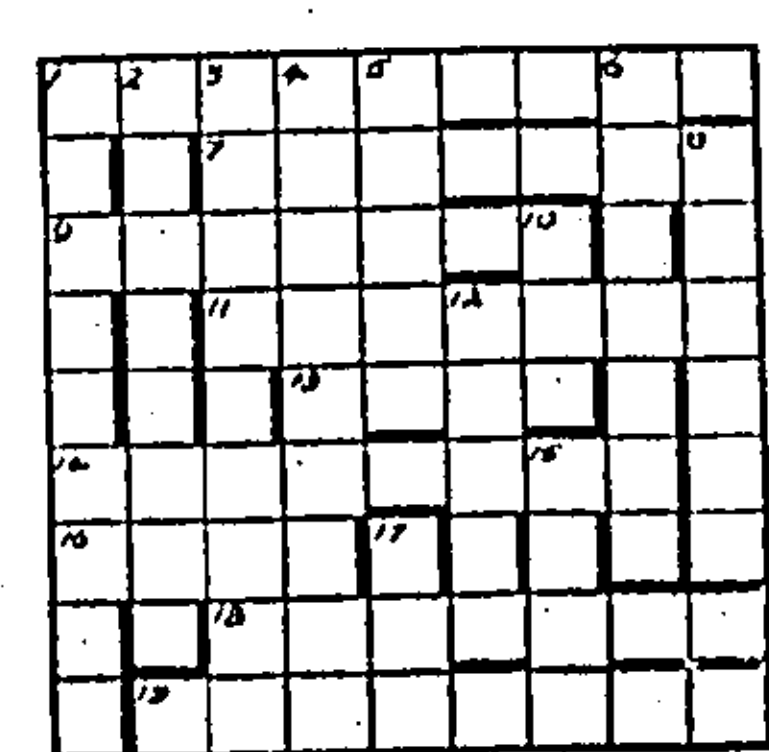
Using high frequency waves, British bakers have baked loaves of bread in about five minutes.

The bread does not brown, nor does a crust form, but that disadvantage can be overcome by infrared radiation.

Following experiments by the British Industries Research Association, Dr J. B. M. Coppock, in charge of the Association's research station, said: "Disadvantages so far as the bread does not brown, nor does a crust form, because the cooking process tends to be a reversal of normal baking and the bread is cooked from the inside to the outside. A crust could be added afterwards by infrared radiation."

The principle is that dough is placed between plates, between which high frequency vibrations are transmitted, causing a disturbance in the electrons of the dough. This results in the generation of heat which cooks quickly. Associated Press.

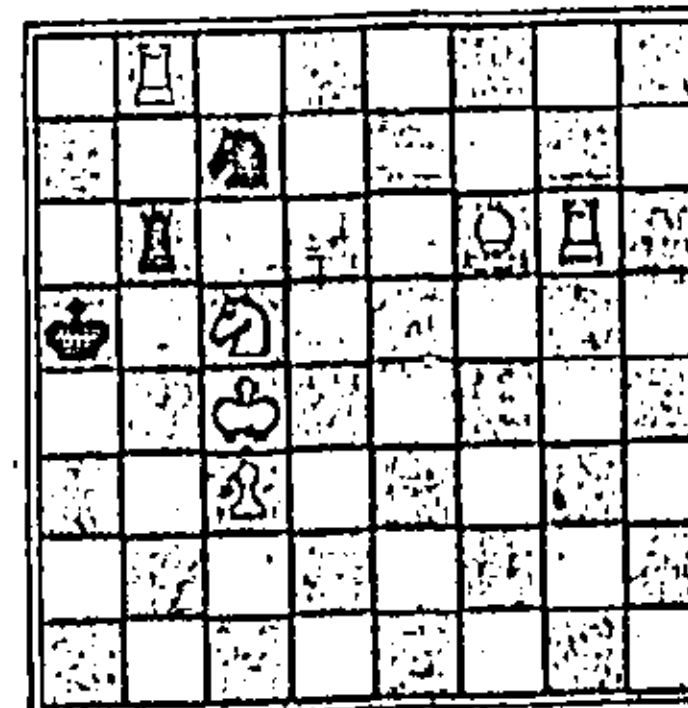
CROSSWORD



Across:
1. Content in one word. (10)
2. Apparently the phantom makes the food die. (7)
3. Surprising that you should get a name war from it. (10, 4)
4. Beyond this is infinite. (7)
5. A suit this way would surely stop something. (4)
6. They have been known to be greeted inwards. (10)
7. A suit this way would surely stop something. (4)
8. From information. (7)
9. After you see Lorry you see this. (10, 3)
Down:
1. It's made for deal, not from it, and players sit round it although it's square. (4, 3)
2. A root or I can provide you with sacred music. (10)
3. An old-fashioned sales centre for horses. (10)
4. It used to be fashionable for Albert to cling to one. (4, 6)
5. A vision of perfection. (10)
6. Colloquially necessary. (4, 2)
7. (Paul. 10)
8. Some call it a wing. (10)
9. A vision of perfection. (10)
10. A vision of perfection. (10)

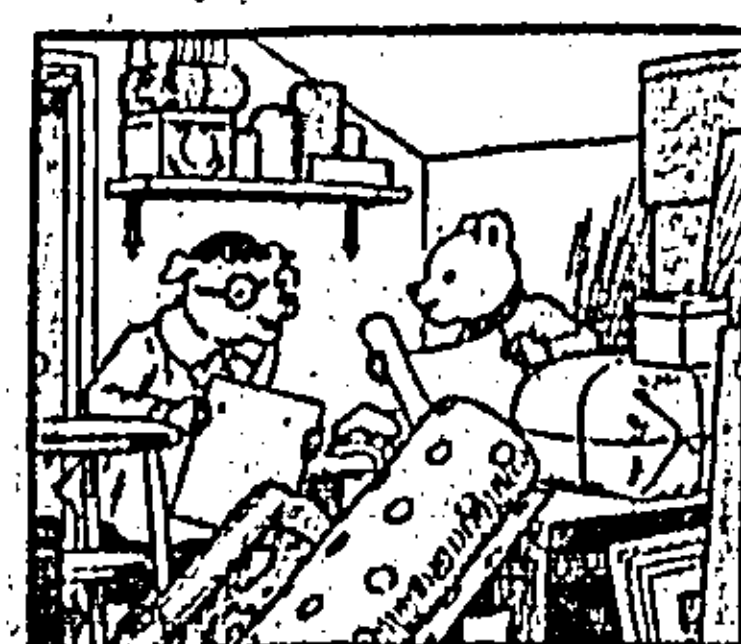
Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Content in one word. (10) 2. Apparently the phantom makes the food die. (7) 3. Surprising that you should get a name war from it. (10, 4) 4. Beyond this is infinite. (7) 5. A suit this way would surely stop something. (4) 6. They have been known to be greeted inwards. (10) 7. A suit this way would surely stop something. (4) 8. From information. (7) 9. After you see Lorry you see this. (10, 3) Down: 1. It's made for deal, not from it, and players sit round it although it's square. (4, 3) 2. A root or I can provide you with sacred music. (10) 3. An old-fashioned sales centre for horses. (10) 4. It used to be fashionable for Albert to cling to one. (4, 6) 5. A vision of perfection. (10) 6. Colloquially necessary. (4, 2) 7. (Paul. 10) 8. Some call it a wing. (10) 9. A vision of perfection. (10) 10. A vision of perfection. (10)

CHESS PROBLEM

By R. J. D. GETTING
Black, 3 pieces.

White, 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Kt-B3, any; 2. Q. R. or Kt mates.

Rupert and the Big Bang—9



Rupert runs to get permission from Mrs. Bear and then he asked Bingy up to the lumber-room, which is full of all sorts of things, boxes, parcels, pictures, jam jars, little tables, and rolls of old cloth. Caribbo is soon found and then Bingy gives a happy cry. "It's a bit of spare wallpaper?" he asks. "It's exactly what I need for my work!" But what is your work?" asks Rupert. "I do wish you were not so mysterious!" But Bingy only smiles and turns to go out. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

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Directed by VINCENT SHERMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA

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"SPOTTED BUTTERFLY" A CHINESE PICTURE

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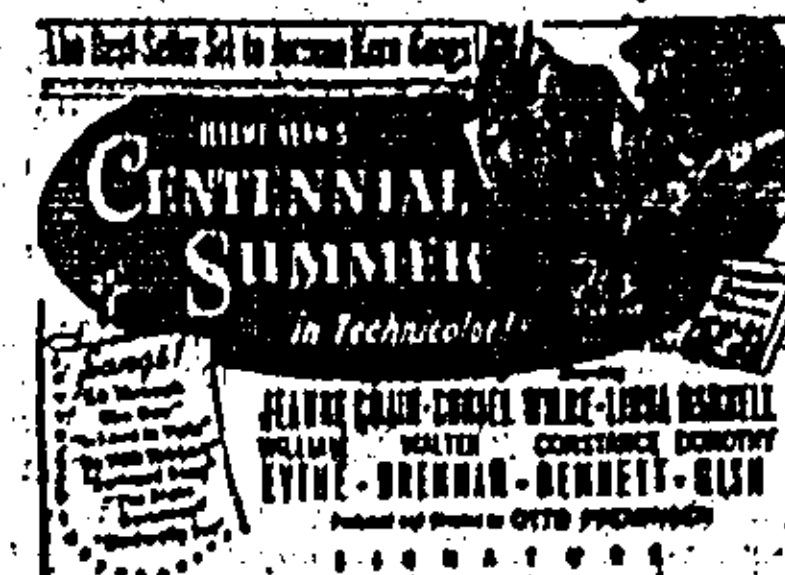
Doctor To Give India Free Eye Service

A Chicago doctor has flown half way around the world to perform 1,500 eye operations because, he said, this is the "cataract season."

Dr Sam C. Udell, director of the Roosevelt College health service, is in India, where, until February 15, natives will flock to a central city from the provinces for treatment.

Climatic conditions, diet and heredity are believed to cause Indian natives to have many cataracts, Dr Udell said.

STAR Phone 56335 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY "Song of Musketee" Starring Don Ameche & The Ritz Bros.

The doctor will receive no pay for his services. Instead, he said, he will pay a "tuition fee" to the missionary group sponsoring the project in return for the experience he will gain.

